Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XX.—NO.6159. PORTLAND. OREGON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12. 1881 PRICE—TEN CENTS.

RAILROADS

on & California R.R. Co.

after Oct [illegible]th 1880 trains will run as follow (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

Eastside Division.

M PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.

Mail Train

LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible] A M | Roseburg [illegible] P M
[illegible] A M | Portland [illegible] P M

Albany Express Train

LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible] P M | Lebanon [illegible] P M
[illegible] A M | Portland [illegible] A M

Freight Trains

LEAVE ARRIVE
8 15 A M Junction [illegible] P M
5 45 A M Portland [illegible] P M

egon and California Railroad Ferry [illegible] on with all regular trains on Eastside Division

Westside Division.

M PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.

Mail Train

LEAVE ARRIVE
9:00 A M Corvallis [illegible] P M
[illegible] 20 A M Portland [illegible] P M

connections made at Roseburg with Stages of fornia and Oregon Stage Co [illegible] the East, at Con[illegible] principal points in California

r F and Front Sts. Portland, Oregon.

e will be charged [illegible] freight remaining at Company's warehouse over [illegible] four hours. [illegible] will not be r[illegible] for shipment after [illegible] P M on Eastside [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock P M Westside Division [illegible] BRANDT Gen'l Supt. ROGERS Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent

onian Railway Company

LIMITED

NEW ROUTE.

EAST SIDE DIVISION

MENCING MONDAY JANUARY [illegible] until further notice [illegible] City of Salem will [illegible] of Morrison street [illegible] A M daily Sundays excepted, making close connections at Ray's Landing with r St. Paul French Prairie and Wheatland [illegible] Waldo Hills, West Stayton [illegible] intermediate points Meals aboard steamer. [illegible] night [illegible] day of departure.

WEST SIDE DIVISION

[illegible] A M daily Sundays excepted, via O & C R R West Side Division foot of F street, close connections at West Side Crossing for [illegible] Broadmead and Sheridan Junction [illegible] points between Sheridan Junction [illegible] as follow

MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS [illegible] between Sheridan Junction and Dallas. [illegible] TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, [illegible] between Sheridan Junction and Sheridan.

THROUGH TICKETS to above points on sale [illegible] R R West Side division ticket office. [illegible] A M MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from foot of Morrison street, [illegible] Ohio for Buena Vista and all points between [illegible] and Dayton on River

FREIGHT.

[illegible] of Morrison street from 7 A M to 6 P M)

EAST SIDE DIVISION

[illegible] received daily except Sundays, for points [illegible] Ray's Landing and Brownsville.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

[illegible] received TUESDAYS THURSDAYS and [illegible] DAYS for all points on River between Portland and Dayton and for Dallas, Sheridan and [illegible] diate points.

J M FILLMORE.

[illegible] R. WHEAT General Superintendent. [illegible] ting Freight and Ticket Agent

gonian Railway Company

LIMITED.

Traffic Department.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

EASTSIDE LINE HAS NOW BEEN COM[illegible] eted to Brownsville 102 miles from Portland [illegible] will be taken after Monday next to Silverton, [illegible] Prairie Waldo Hills Stayton Scio Brownsville and intermediate points.

[illegible] nger Trains will be run DAILY in a few days [illegible] Scio and Ray's Landing and thence by [illegible] City of Salem to and from Portland, due notice [illegible] which will be given by the Superintendent.

[illegible] M. FILLMORE has been appointed General [illegible] intendent, and the offices of the Acting Superintendent of East and West Divisions, and of the Company's steamers, have been abolished. All communications relating to the supervision and management of road bed traffic and steamers should be sent to him, at 46 First street.

[illegible] OBERT REID has been appointed Treasurer

JOHN B. WHEAT Auditor and Acting [illegible] and Ticket Agent, with offices at 8 First St.

WILLIAM REID.

Local President and General Manager

[illegible] ted 31 December 1880.

[illegible] thern Pacific Railroad

PACIFIC DIVISION

KALAMA TO TACOMA AND TACOMA TO WILKESON

[illegible] AIN LINE TRAINS

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible] 11:30 A M. Tacoma [illegible]
[illegible] 7:00 A M. Kalama [illegible]

[illegible] Road Trains.

LEAVE ARRIVE
[illegible] 6 45 A. M | Wilkeson [illegible]
[illegible] 3:30 P M | Tacoma [illegible]

CONNECTIONS

[illegible] with Pacific Mail Steamship Co. [illegible] and San Francisco, and with boats [illegible] for Seattle Steilacoom, Olympia and [illegible] Puget Sound, [illegible] the View with Stage for Steilacoom. [illegible] with O & T R. R. for Olympia. [illegible] with O & N Co.'s Boats for Portland all points on Columbia River [illegible] on Wednesday and Saturday with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria on, New Westminster and Fraser River [illegible] Tickets for sale at Principal Offices [illegible] any and at the Office of the O & R. Co. [illegible] and, Oregon to Victoria and Seattle, and [illegible] S. Co's steamships from Tacoma [illegible] Co. and P C S S. Co's steamships from [illegible] d to San Francisco [illegible] Tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at [illegible] Seattle, Tacoma and Tenino.

J W SPRAGUE Gen. Supt.

SPRAGUE Gen'l Freight & Passenger Agt.

DR. SPINNEY,

No. 11 Kearny Street.

[illegible] all Chronic and Special Diseases

YOUNG MEN

MAY BE SUFFERING FROM THE [illegible] of youthful follies or indiscretion, will [illegible] to avail themselves of this the greatest [illegible] laid at the altar of suffering humanity [illegible] INNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for [illegible] case of Seminal Weakness or private disease [illegible] any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure.

MIDDLE AGED MEN.

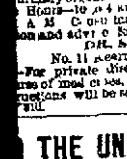
[illegible] are many at the age of thirty to sixty [illegible] troubled with too frequent evacuations of [illegible] bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting [illegible] burning sensation and a weakening of the [illegible] in a manner the patient cannot account [illegible] examining the urinary deposits a ropy [illegible] will often be found and sometimes [illegible] particles of albumen will appear or the [illegible] will be of a thin milkish hue, again changing [illegible] dark and torpid appearance There are [illegible] men who die of this difficulty ignorant of [illegible] which is the second stage of seminal [illegible] Dr S will guarantee a perfect cure in [illegible] cases, and a healthy restoration of the [illegible] urinary organs

[illegible] Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from [illegible] A M Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice $5 Call or address

DR. SPINNEY & Co.

No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.

[illegible] For private diseases of short standing [illegible] course of medicines, sufficient for a cure, with [illegible] instructions will be sent to any address on [illegible] ptll.



THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S

DISPENSARY,

623 KEARNY ST. [illegible] cor [illegible] San Francisco. [illegible] Established in 1854 [illegible] for the treatment of [illegible] Seminal Diseases, such as [illegible] Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and Lost Manhood, can [illegible] ly be cured. [illegible] [illegible] to call upon him. [illegible] ried should not fail to call [illegible] has traveled extensively in Europe, and [illegible] thoroughly the various hospitals there, [illegible] great deal of valuable information, which [illegible] to impart to those in need of his services. [illegible] GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. [illegible] persons at a distance may be cured at home. [illegible] communications strictly confidential. [illegible] You see no one but the Doctor [illegible] package of medicine [illegible] Persons writing [illegible] to the [illegible] name of the paper they see this advertisement in. [illegible] Charges reasonable [illegible] GIBBON Box 1,957 San Francisco.

DR. JORDAN

PROPRIETOR OF ANATOMICAL MUSEUM

Kearny Street, bet. Bush and Sutter [illegible] only one in California of the great Prof. [illegible] Ricord, of Paris. [illegible] consulted by letter or at his office, on [illegible] Nervous Weakness and Loss of Manhood and [illegible] Geary street, between Stockton and Powell [illegible] San Francisco.

REOPENING OF THE

CLARENDON HOTEL,

Portland, Or., Monday, July 19.

[illegible] & KNOWLES PROPRIETORS. [illegible] opposite all the Railroad and Steamship [illegible] Street Cars pass the house every five minutes [illegible] Free Coach to and from the house. [illegible] to guests.

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GENERAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN]

A severe wind storm prostrated the [illegible] wires south of Grave creek in D[illegible] [illegible] points. In consequence our usual telegraph report failed to come last night

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Successor to Irving Ballard Appointed

OLYMPIA Jan 11—[illegible] Newell to-day commissioned Hon Elwood Evans prosecuting attorney to fill the vacancy made by the death of Hon Irving Ballard.

THE ATTACK AT THE CASCADES IN '56.

An Account by an Ex-Soldier of the Defense of the Middle Block House

VANCOUVER ARSENAL W T }
January 7 1881 }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The thrilling and interesting description of the massacre at the Cascades on the 26th of March 1856 published in THE OREGONIAN of the 1st inst written immediately after that memorable event by L W Coe, who took a part in it to Putnam F Bradford, Esq, who was at that time away on a visit in Massachusetts—gives me a feeling of extreme gladness that Mr Bradford gave the same for publication after twenty five years have almost elapsed since that trying event I also took part in the defense of the middle block house and consider myself qualified to judge of the truthfulness of Mr. Coe's general description of all that he was cognizant of I fully admit his narrative to be true and consider the same a valuable contribution which ought to be added to the history of Oregon and Washington territory Now, if you should deem it further I have to add from memory to more fully complete the sad narrative I would be pleased to have you publish the same

But ere I proceed to do so I beg of my readers not to think me vain or boastful while I record some of the events with putting myself as the chief actor in this performance. Necessity compelled it to be so. For instance I was the first person who suspected that the Indians were preparing for mischief I discovered the same on the day previous to the attack While carrying a message from Mr Griswold who lived at the middle blockhouse, to Mr Hamilton who lived on a farm a mile below the landing at the lower Cascades The message was given me verbally and also in writing, the substance of which was for Mr Hamilton to bring up immediately a yoke of oxen which Mr Griswold had purchased of him, and also to hitch them to one of a lot of new government wagons that were at the landing and bring it up also. The fulfillment of the order was never accomplished. I think that they started on their mission to do so the next morning but after starting, learned that the Indians had broken out on the warpath. So he abandoned the wagon and hastily returned to warn his neighbors and seek safety for himself and family In passing each way by the Indian camp which I had to do in going to and from carrying the message my notice was particularly attracted at seeing the majority of the Indians standing together in council and dressed in warlike costume, while some few were playing at some game [illegible]. Their actions fully confirmed my belief that they were planning mischief The movements in particular of three of them going in a circle through the timber awakened in my mind a very strong suspicion that they were trying to get me to kill me So I hurried back to the block house with all speed, and then told Sergeant Kelly and my other comrades my suspicions But by reason of our belief in the strength of our position few as there were of us, we did not dread any danger from Indians or even think any more about it for during the whole of the night previous to the attack six out of the nine of us there and an old German—H. Kyle—were drinking whisky toddy and telling their army stories, the old German taking an active part in the sport claiming to be one of Blucher's Waterloo veterans. To their credit none got drunk, although they drank half a gallon of whisky, but in the morning they all felt a little bad from the effects of their drinking and loss of sleep. But the sergeant sent one of the men, Frederick Bermaur to the Upper Cascades for a canteen full of whisky to give them all their bitters to cure them of their bad feelings Unfortunately for him the Indians had commenced their attack on the block house before he returned preventing him from getting back to us They shot him through both legs He managed however to get to the bank of the river and hide from their sight He fainted several times from loss of blood but the whisky he had in his canteen supported his strength When night came on he left his hiding place and got in safety to the block house where he received a joyful welcome as we all thought he was killed.

When the attack on us commenced nearly all the men of the detachment were scattered around the [illegible] There were but three of us in close proximity to the block house Sheridan the cook McManus and myself We all heard the shooting but thought no alarm, even after what I saw the day previous, I nor the other two even had the least suspicion that we were attacked by Indians My first thought at such an unusual occurrence, was that of [illegible] such foolish conduct, thinking all the while that somebody was firing off their revolvers. But the cook quickly found out that it was no joke by seeing the door of the cook house riddled with bullets. He immediately gave the alarm by crying "Indians!" McManus and myself were standing together near the block house but on hearing of the alarm we cast our eyes toward the [illegible] which closely surrounded us in front and we then beheld to our horror the painted [illegible] savages exultantly firing upon all [illegible]. McManus who stood by my side [illegible] in the groin. He died shortly afterwards in the army hospital at Vancouver from its effects [illegible] confess that when I beheld the [illegible] in their bloody work, and my comrade by my side fatally shot I felt for a few moments as if my hair was lifting off my head Then my [illegible] quickly reverted to the great peril I had seen the day before. My wounded comrade and I lost no time in getting inside of the block house. I then quickly got on my accoutrements and immediately commenced the defense That [illegible] feeling which I realized upon first seeing the Indians now entirely left me, and I at once felt an anxious desire to revenge those they killed and wounded. The incessant firing and racket of the [illegible] gave unmistakable warning of deadly danger to those of my comrades who were away strolling around. They all got to the block house in safety excepting Lawrence Roony who was so unfortunate as to be captured up on the hill while cutting wood. The two or three unfortunate families who were living close by the block house ran to it with all their might for the safety of their lives but several of them were severely wounded in running the gauntlet. We had altogether with us seven wounded and three killed Among the latter was Mr Griswold, who might have escaped his death but for his over confidence in the friendliness of the Indians towards him, and his standing in view and calling to the Indians to cease firing thinking no doubt they were the Cascade Indians, when he well knew not suspecting that there was a large force of hostile Yakimas among them. The German boy Kyle mentioned in Mr Coe's narrative was killed while riding on horseback down from the hill in front of us, The Indian that shot him stood by the side of a tree close by the road, the gun almost reaching to the poor boy who fell deadly upon being shot. It was an agonizing sight to us to behold the poor unconscious boy lying in deadly agony for four hours Sometimes he would endeavor to sit up but each attempt caused the Indians to shoot arrows at him

A DESPERATE RACE FOR LIFE

McDowell and John Switzler (both well known in Vancouver) and another man to me unknown, were on their way from the Upper to the Lower Cascades, but before they had proceeded far they discovered hostile Indians Being [illegible] unarmed they made a desperate effort to reach the block house which they providentially reached in safety but greatly fatigued and no doubt [illegible]. They proved to our small force a valuable acquisition The three gallantly aided us during the defense in all duties assigned to them to do. After they had got in the door was made secure and then a strong chain was drawn tight across. That being completed we prepared in earnest for the uneven and deadly conflict by giving our savage enemies a treat of cannister shot, [illegible] wounds in all from our six pounder from which I should judge made them feel quite in [illegible] for they after that precipitately retired from our reach But we still insisted while [illegible] in presenting them with a few shells for a [illegible] which action again I verily believe foiled their taste for they still remained shy and [illegible] as if dreading our extended courtesies [illegible] them mistrusting no doubt, that they were [illegible] with very kindly intention If so their [illegible] was right. They however returned behind the trees to pay their respects to us which [illegible] to reciprocate their compliment with all [illegible] that we were able to extend unto them in [illegible] But by this time they had learnt our mettle [illegible] concluded that they could not whip us [illegible] retired back of the hills out of range of our [illegible] torture and put to a horrible death [illegible] unfortunate comrade whom they had [illegible] We could not see them at [illegible] we all heard his piercing screams [illegible] had accomplished that last inhuman and [illegible] cruelty the main portion left and went to the landing The outrages which they did [illegible] fully related in Mr Coe's narrative [illegible] however left enough behind to besiege us at the block house But they did not offer to fight us So ended the first day's transaction But constant vigilance by day and night it was [illegible] to depend the safety of our lives until we [illegible] assistance which most joyously came on the [illegible] of the third day after

THE SECOND DAY

[illegible] were still around us but did not [illegible] any more than that they still harassed us [illegible] us from getting water which all of us [illegible] needed, especially the wounded I [illegible] [illegible] my doing so [illegible] with McDowell [illegible] steered to go with [illegible] could find to [illegible] and ready to defend us to the [illegible] great delight of all [illegible] in the meanwhile [illegible] a large and fine ham which with the [illegible] to relieve all of the pangs of hunger But we failed to get water I do not recollect whether any one got a small quantity in the cook house or not [illegible] I remember that myself and my army comrade William Houser took an ax and broke open the door of a saloon belonging to one of the Palmer brothers and there we procured one dozen bottles of porter one decanter of brandy the same of whisky and wine and a small box full of oyster crackers We got no water there but the articles mentioned satisfied every requirement except surgical aid until we would get relief which we knew was close at hand by hearing the report of gallant Phil Sheridan's guns firing upon the enemy at the lower Cascades After that signal of relief we all realized that our danger had ceased We then somewhat relaxed the ceaseless vigilance we had all the time kept for the purpose of allowing a portion of our guards to take a little rest and sleep. The next morning Bvt Lieutenant-Colonel Edward J Steptoe 9th infantry commanding companies A E F and I same regiment and detachments of company E, first dragoons and company L third artillery in all two hundred men came very unexpectedly to our relief The colonel and some of the officers came to the block house to see how all was with us The sergeant told them how we had managed The colonel then complimented all for their admirable conduct Now that relief had come the citizens who had taken refuge with us left for their homes and other destinations We soldiers also went where our fancies directed each of us to examine if we could find traces of injury that we had done to the enemy We failed to perceive any signs of Indians being hurt but myself and my comrade with me Hiram Smiley found, horribly mutilated the body of Lawrence Rooney, our murdered companion, my companion first seeing the naked body under the wood he had been cutting They had hung him with a willow withe the same being yet around his neck They had also mashed his nose flat with his ax We now called out to our other comrades to bring up a blanket to carry the body down to the blockhouse, where we soon made a rude box and placed the remains therein Lieut Sheridan then came up [illegible] with his command H company, 4th infantry, (to which company we of the detachment belonged.) He also had the cavalry to bring up to us the 18 Indians whom he had captured Each had their arms securely tied with pieces of strong cord After accomplishing that duty the lieutenant and his command returned to Fort Vancouver, taking with them the remains of our murdered comrade for burial at the military cemetery Thus ended the fight and siege of the middle blockhouse

ROBT WILLIAMS

POSTSCRIPT —I forgot to insert in my letter the following

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relative to granting extra pay to certain soldiers for meritorious service at the Cascades viz.

Resolved by the legislative assembly of the territory of Washington That our delegate be and he is hereby instructed to exert his influence to procure the passage of an act by congress granting to Sergeant Kelly and Privates Houser Roach Sheridan Bernscaper, Smiley and Williams company H 4th infantry as a mark of commendation for their efficient aid in protecting the citizens that escaped the massacre at the Cascades W T on the 26th of March last and their gallant conduct in defending the block house at that place against the combined attack for three days of several hundred Indians the extra pay allowed during the Mexican war to such non-commissioned officers and privates as received certificate of merit for distinguished services Passed January 24, 1857 R W

COLUMBIA RIVER BAR.

A Second Letter, Unfolding in Detail the Plan of Improvement Suggested in a Former Communication.

PORTLAND Jan 11 1881

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Reverting to my letter which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst submitting a plan for the improvement of the Columbia river bar I now propose giving additional details on the same subject in order that the plan suggested should be better understood Assuming that the piers formed of screw piles are constructed, I propose that bundles of withes slightly weighted with stone and bound with hoop iron, should be placed between the piles throughout the length and breadth of the piers up to or above low water mark The proposed withes slightly weighted would not have density sufficient to sink deep into the sand they would nevertheless cause the sand to accumulate over them and form a desired deposit around and between the piles The material of which these bundles would be formed, so abundantly abounds in Oregon and Washington territory that the quantity required should not prove an insuperable obstacle in carrying out the suggestion for simple though it may appear it would prove beyond estimate most valuable in forming a breakwater to the navigable channel To adopt any other plan of filling the spaces between the piles, with rock or other materials would prove more costly than the piers themselves as it would be difficult on quicksands like those forming Columbia river bar to get a foundation and hundreds of thousands of tons might be deposited without any visible effect In order to perfectly illustrate the design of the screw pile piers as proposed it would be necessary to have plans prepared in accordance with the topographical surveys of the bar Such plans would in my judgment do more to convince the public of the value of these suggestions and the superiority of the screw pile piers over other methods than though a volume were written to describe them

It would however perhaps be desirable to represent more fully than I have previously done the mode of construction It will be remembered that in my former article I mentioned that it was proposed to commence at the respective capes on each side to afford facilities of construction which could be carried on as follows Across the neck of Cape Disappointment I would build a tramway on the proposed level of the northern pier On this tramway would be an overhanging movable platform with crane and necessary machinery for hoisting and lowering the screw piles in position also means attached for turning or screwing down the piles to the required or necessary depth After the first pier is placed in position, securely braced, and the connections made the tramway could be extended and other piles placed in position in a continuation of the plan, and so on until the work was completed

In Baker's bay a suitable wharf and the necessary machine shops could be built thereby affording every facility of construction and notwithstanding this method would extend the length of the piers far longer than that absolutely required for the improvement of the navigation yet economy and security from disaster would be the result as it must be patent to every person that the waters of the Columbia river bar do not afford many opportunities for carrying on such work when it would be dependent upon little or no motion Another advantage which the screw pile piers have in my judgment over others is that they could be utilized by exhibiting harbor lights thus rendering the navigation of the channel practical at night The pilots when familiar with established signals would be able with impunity to steer for the channel across the bar, feeling that security which only a well marked channel affords Green lights on the southern pier and red on the northern pier or technically speaking green on the starboard hand and red on the port when entering from seaward in accordance with established usages would lead safely into smooth water and form a valuable acquisition which would doubtless receive due attention from the lighthouse authorities

I notice in the telegraphic reports in THE OREGONIAN of the 6th inst that Senator Slater had presented resolutions from the Oregon legislature and memorials of the Portland board of trade and Astoria chamber of commerce on this subject and that Col Gillespie had framed an official report on improvements suggested presumably by himself for Columbia river bar Now it would appear opportune if I may be allowed to suggest that the mayor of Portland should call a public meeting of the citizens to pass resolutions endorsing previous action and urging that immediate steps be taken to initiate this public work This course would strengthen Senator Slater's position when presenting his contemplated bill to the senate and also show that the people of Oregon were fully sensible of its importance

When writing my former article which appeared in your issue of the 6th instant I was not aware that Col Gillespie had framed a report and these suggestions I have presented to the public through your columns have emanated solely from a conviction based on long experience of the practicability and necessity of improving the navigation of Columbia river bar either on the basis of the views I have herewith submitted or some other which may be considered equally efficacious

Several writers of prominence and a few [illegible] responded to requests of the Chicago Inter Ocean to write something for that journal's Christmas number Dr Holmes John G Whittier James T Fields Charles Dudley Warner Joaquin Miller J G Holland Mr George W Childs and Senator Brown of Georgia are among the contributors Perhaps the most remarkable contribution is that of Mr Charles A Dana of the New York Sun whose letter reads "I advise all my friends of the Inter Ocean to spend an hour of Christmas Day in reading and studying the XXIV chapter of Job"

A bridge has just been completed across the east branch of the Touchet at Gibbons The main span of the bridge is forty nine feet in length with an approach on the north end of sixty five feet and one on the south end of thirty five feet

WILLAMETTE CONFERENCE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THAT BODY IN THIS CITY

Large Attendance [illegible] Hospitality [illegible] Last Night's Exercises [illegible] Addresses by Revs. J A Cruzan and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the following address

Mr Moderator and Brethren and Sisters of the Willamette [illegible] certain [illegible] forces [illegible] Men study their laws—[illegible] in hands with them so to speak —and these for us turn our mills drive our engines and carry our messages they have transformed and transfigured our civilization

Now back of these is another force more subtle and more powerful a force that is the source of all power and the secret of all life This mighty power which is back of and vitalizing all nature's laws touches transforms and transfigures man as well as nature Listen

God came from the south and the holy one from Mt Paran His glory covered the heavens and the earth was full of his power His brightness was as the sun in his strength rays of light streamed from His hand there lay concealed His unknown power (Heb iii 3 4 Prof Cowles translation)

When God's hand touches men and into their souls stream this unknown power than weakness is clothed with omnipotence The great builders the great leaders of moral reforms and revolutions have always been men whose souls God had touched and transfigured—men full of faith and the Holy Ghost Let us see

Moses the first leader of Israel the world's greatest lawgiver was one of these transfigured men When he first went forth to undertake the cause of his people, he was a rash and powerless youth The people would not listen to him The only results from his early efforts were the death of a single Egyptian and the bitter enmity of two quarreling Hebrews.

There Moses sinks out of sight When next we see him it is in the stillness and seclusion of the forest alone with God He stands before the burning bush while the "I am" speaks to him A new and divine energy is borne in upon his soul How long that conference lasted how long the human and the divine were in communion we do not know But we do know that when Moses came forth from that interview he was girded with a power to which he had hitherto been a stranger God's hand had touched and transformed him

Now Israel listens and obeys Now the haughty king trembles at his command Thus saith the Lord God let my people go! and obeys this unknown stranger surrendering two or three million valuable slaves at his bidding

The fact is the man had a new and mighty power The fire that burned in the bush without consuming it now glowed in him He was no longer the pampered irresolute youth of Pharaoh's household but the servant of the most high God come forth to strike the fetters from millions of captives and set a nation free

Open your New Testaments and you will find a case just as striking Saul of Tarsus is converted and commissioned to preach to the Gentiles But his early labors were attended with little success Not a single conversion is recorded as resulting from his preaching immediately after his conversion Then he retired to Arabia For three years the greatest of the apostles is lost to our view But he was not lost to God's [illegible] Here in the solitudes of the desert in the silence of the Arabian wilds the Spirit flooded his soul and fitted him for his life work Here he lost his pride of birth and learning and learned to count all things but dross for the excellency of Christ Jesus his Lord And when he came forth it was to wield a power of which he had before known nothing The people listen They are strangely moved The unknown power in Paul's soul transforms not his own life alone but thousands of other lives Everywhere his preaching is attended with wonderful results Churches are formed in every city Violent opposition is overcome Asia Minor and both coasts of the Mediterranean are aflame with the light which streamed from God's hand through the soul of Paul

And the same is true of all great workers Elijah came forth from the solitudes of Tishbe where he had been face to face with God and God had girded him with power to meet the guilty king and vanquish the 450 priests of Baal at Carmel John the Baptist came from the rocky wastes of Perea where God had been his only companion to startle the pulses of Herod and all a nation to repentance Luther's cell in Erfurt's convent became a Pentecostal chamber before he had courage to defy the pope And when the great work of the reformation pressed upon him he gave three of the best hours of the day to communion with God One-third of President Finney's ministerial life was spent upon his knees George Muller is much in prayer Moody loves to be alone with his Bible and his God Here is the open secret of his wonderful power

Brothers sisters, here also is the open secret of our power—if we have power with men The great felt want of this day is the presence and power of the Holy Ghost in our souls In no other way can the perils which beset us be met It seems to me that our age presents a peculiar crisis in the history of the church of God

Christianity is now popular and powerful Its great author is the subject of men's fair speeches even infidels patronizingly praise the man of Nazareth The cross is the scepter of power in the world for four Christian nations—England Prussia, Russia and the United States—rule the world. Wealth and fashion throng the costly temples of God

But this very outward success of Christianity combined with the culture and advancement of our age are prolific of perils No age has been more tempted to mistake popularity for religion nor to surrender faith to sight Science pushes far away the living God The power of the spirit is superseded by the reign of law The ministry and laity breathe in tainted air The gospel in solution tends to become a gospel in dilution Fashion and religion give mutual bonds of good behavior The line of demarcation between the church and the world fades out. Culture chills fervor Peace and union are exalted above truth and purity Machinery is counted of more worth than life eloquence than piety

Now in all this drift of our times there is deadly peril It can be met only by the power of God in the souls of Christian men and women

Brethren of the ministry it becomes not me to speak to you of your need of the Holy Ghost's constant presence and power But bear with me while I speak God's truth To win souls we must have the baptism of fire The measure of the spirit's indwelling in our souls will be the measure of what we can do for our churches What they are depends largely upon what we are We can hand down that which meets and supplies their need only as Christ dwells in us by the Holy Ghost In the language of one of America's foremost ministers

What the preacher needs above all things is this garment of salvation by the spirit All other qualifications sink before this It is the presence of the spirit that teaches the worth of the soul as under a light the gems in the mine begin to sparkle and shine It is the spirit that moves to utterance coldness is silent a dead heart seals the lips but love speaks In its fervency it cries out "Love" says Bernard "will stammer rather than be dumb" The spirit nerves to endurance and strengthens the heart against cavils and sneers Opposition never blows the fires of religion out It blows them in It will multiply his talents [illegible] an ancient disciple "I often go into the pulpit with a little loaf and a small fish but God makes it into a meal"

In these days of methods and elaborate organization and intricate church machinery there is a constant temptation to the minister to put his trust in these rather than in the living God to rely on merely humane agencies to work out that internal purity and regenerate the souls of men and win success Vain hope! By no conceivable stratagem can the preacher eke out the lack of life from God or animate his clay images with some human spark Never was the minister so completely armed—so far as earth can arm him—as now But as Napoleon said It makes a great difference who is behind the bayonet If only a man then there is but one result—failure! We must learn anew that old truth that success comes not by might and not by power but by my spirit saith the Lord of Hosts Then success is certain Endued with power from on high the power of love and of an unhesitating trust in the head of the church the poorest minister becomes a prince and he will prevail with God and men Heaven born power [illegible] him It finds its way to the deepest springs of action The spiritually strong man is the man who has taken hold of [illegible] that principle has taken hold [illegible] to Jesus Christ Without that any preacher [illegible] be metropolitan and his fame world wide [illegible] And the people will crowd about [illegible] must go out to the wilderness to [illegible] as they did to find John the Baptist

What is true of the ministry is true of every Christian The great truth to be taught nowadays is that every Christian is [illegible] That individual [illegible] in which the members are all seeking the Spirit and living lives of personal consecration to Christ is more likely to be a powerful church than [illegible] had a Whitfield or a Chalmers for its minister The need of the hour is not famous preachers in the pulpit but for more personal piety and consecration among the masses of God's people

What each church in this conference needs is not a more eloquent minister or more efficient pastor it is not more members or more wealth or better church machinery and wiser methods These may all be desirable. But they are none of them the great vital want of your church my brother my sister That is the presence and power of the [illegible]

[illegible]

It [illegible] spirit [illegible] cathedral that [illegible] aisles [illegible]

It [illegible] plain [illegible] elaborate ritual [illegible] several [illegible] prayers of exquisite beauty It claims [illegible] the system of sacred [illegible] importation and for the most part [illegible] It has nothing about it as [illegible] or ritualistic It has no majestic [illegible] of government boasts indeed as little organization as possible It depends solely on the [illegible] which it holds forth its word and life for its power and propagation Therefore it is most excellent or it is most execrable If it have not the indwelling power of the spirit of God it has nothing Other systems if they have not life may preserve its semblance or the appearance of seemly and decorous decay but Congregationalism cannot die decently It has provided itself with no unseemly grave clothes Without the inner and spiritual reality it is hideous and repulsive Other churches may be but corpses rolled in linen corpses embalmed in sweet smelling spices corpses adorned with flowers but the corpse of Congregationalism is but a corpse cold odious repulsive But as much as it is most excellent in its normal and vital development, by so much is it most worthless when reduced to its lowest terms

Brothers sisters the great want of our church of this church of all our churches is the presence and power of the Holy Ghost—the Omnipotent Spirit in the midst of the church to make her holy brave courageous and aggressive

Go back to the church you represent resolved that you will bring into it the Holy Spirit Do this by prayer never ceasing by study of God's word by faith Let open at least that one door of which you have control—the door of your own hearts—by which the spirit may come into your church

If we do the work in this Willamette valley which God has for us to do we must learn anew that the kingdom of God comes not by observation that our weapons are not carnal but spiritual that these alone are mighty to pull down the strongholds We must put them in the forefront of the battle In the name of our God must we set up our banners

And now what shall I say more? Welcome! You have already felt that in the warm hand grasp in the kindly hearty greeting you have seen it upon our generous tables you have breathed it in the atmosphere of loving fellowship which fills this room We do welcome you We welcome you to our city, we welcome you to our hospitality we welcome you to our homes we welcome you to our hearts and bid you read there our love for you We have looked forward to your coming with joy We have prayed for you that with you might come the Holy Spirit that we might fill the place where our conference sits and that every member of it may be filled with the Holy Ghost and begin to speak with tongues as the spirit shall give them utterance

May the spirit of the living God so abide with us during this conference that its sessions shall so quicken this church that a great awakening shall result And may you each one go down to your churches from this conference as Moses did from the mountain so strong there by these three days of communion with God that your very faces shall shine with the indwelling glory of the Holy Spirit.

In response Rev I S Vandersal of Forest Grove delivered an eloquent address We give a brief outline It is a privilege to live now when God is filling the world with His power God is love and all who are like him are filled with love This is the basis of all true fellowship among Christians and churches What great privileges are for us all We are God's family We have one head Jesus Christ We have his nature We each one may be filled with all the fullness of God As God [illegible] of sunshine and distills all the varieties of color which clothe the landscape as out of water and sunbeams He creates the seven colors of the solar spectrum so out of human faith the [illegible] of Righteousness reproduce the whole rainbow of Christian graces

At 9:30 this morning Deacon Shindler of Portland will conduct a half hour fellowship and experience meeting in the vestry The conference will meet promptly at 10 o'clock in the audience room The following is the program for to day

10 A M —Organization reports of delegates and visitors appointment of committees etc

11 30—Especial prayer for the Anointing of the Holy Spirit

RECESS UNTIL 1:30 P M

1:30 P M —Reports of committees

—Devotional service conducted by Rev B Lyman of Forest Grove

[illegible]—Written address of twenty minutes Subject "The use of Philosophy to the Preacher" Rev J W Harris of Albany

[illegible]—Discussion of address fifteen minutes

3 10—Essay The Dispensation and Work of the Holy Spirit Rev Dr Herrick of Pacific University Forest Grove

[illegible]—General discussion of essay for one hour Speakers restricted to five minutes each unless extension is granted by vote

4:30—Conference and prayer meeting conducted by Deacon Charles Stevens of Astoria

7—Prayer meeting in the vestry (Sabbath schools missionary laborers and Seamen's bethels to be especially remembered) conducted by Deacon Plympton of East Portland

7:30—Sermon The Enduement of Spiritual Power Its elements and laws Rev P S Knight of Salem

A general invitation is extended to all to attend these exercises

A LANGUAGE OF OUR OWN

Charles Dudley Warner Believes that We Should be Independent in Everything.

Charles Dudley Warner at the Hamilton college banquet in New York on Thursday, in speaking of American literature and its individuality said In the novel of a distinguished Englishman which was recently published (it is not by a first class English literary man, for Disraeli is not a first class English writer) there is found a "dialect that I can not understand. In Tom Brown at Rugby there is also a dialect there are expressions that no American can appreciate Hence it need not be thought surprising that an Englishman can not understand our peculiar expressions We must go on and produce what we can We must have a national literature It will be only gained as thus developed We expect a peculiarity in the French and German literatures Why not in ours? Their literature is impregnated with monarchical ideas Ours should teach republicanism Our house of representatives which is not so friendly to the literature of the land as it is to the steel trade might take a hint from this thought Those wise men at Washington from whom we take our manners and who mold our laws should remember that for fifty years his country has been swayed and affected by the literature afforded it That literature has been essentially English Through its teachings has grown up some infidelity to the declaration of independence Is it not worth the while of our representatives even at some pecuniary cost to foster a literature which shall encourage free institutions?

Mountaineer The opening of the first term of the Wasco Independent Academy last Wednesday morning was an event of more than usual interest to our citizens to whose liberality and labors the establishment of this much needed enterprise is due The first term opens with over sixty pupils in attendance, and from present indications this number will doubtless be increased to one hundred or more before the term closes The new building is a model of neatness and finish and when fully completed and furnished according to present designs will be second to none in the state containing four large school rooms capable of seating from sixty to seventy pupils each with recitation rooms music room cloak rooms halls etc, all spacious in dimensions and well lighted and ventilated No labor or expense has been spared by those having its construction in charge to make the building and grounds all that could be desired in these important conveniences of their appointments and the elegance of structure and finish

Rev G [illegible] one of the presiding elders in the Columbia river conference [illegible] district to look after It extends from Tillamook valley on the north [illegible] on the south a distance of about 350 miles [illegible] the work north of the Columbia while on the south [illegible] The Dalles Tygh valley Prineville [illegible] Canyon City Heppner and [illegible] His family reside in Goldendale

Governor Garfield forgot to buckle the lines to the bits [illegible] after service at the Disciple church last Sunday and narrowly escaped a runaway An old farmer gravely remarked "General you will have to do better than that when you take the reins of government or the political [illegible] will get away with you"

The Indian Tea Scheme

[illegible] 10 The syndicate formed last summer for the purpose of introducing Indian tea to the Australian market has resolved to extend its operations to the United States and Canada

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus has of late years been found very useful for a great number of the ills that flesh is heir to Its latest application is in the shape of "Haven's California Pine and Eucalyptus Porous Plaster an article which is possessed of much merit, and is fast superseding the old pitch and frankincense plaster It is endorsed by the medical profession throughout the land For sale by Woodard Clarke & Co Portland Oregon

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHLIEMANN'S ILIOS

[illegible] Dr Henry Schliemann F S A [illegible] With a preface [illegible] Max Muller [illegible] A H Sayce J P Mahaffy H Brugsch Bey [illegible] With about 1800 illustrations [illegible] New York Harper & Brothers For sale by A L Bancroft & Co San Francisco

[illegible] opens into the [illegible] Thus he is [illegible] great [illegible] through his own excellence but by the [illegible] for [illegible] of his position The world wide interest which centers and will always center in the two great poems that go under his name awakens an enthusiasm in everything that pertains to the tale of Troy divine There is no real scholar whose attention is not arrested by anything that pertains to the city of which Homer sung Whether the men and women made immortal by the mighty poet were created by the power of his imagination or lived in the very flesh to be subjects of the songs of ages what ever one believes no one can rise from a study of Dr Schliemann's work without a strong impression that Troy was and that the explorer has been first of human kind for nearly three thousand years to tread the pavements of old Ilium He will feel too, very much as if he had been there himself The book is a monument of patient labor a complete cyclopedia of all that is known or even surmised in regard to the Troy of which Homer sung The quiet persevering toil and the faithful researches of its author—so evident on every page—give plausibility to his arguments and credibility to his evidence That it is a book of wonderful revelations is undoubtedly true, and this is none the less true even if we fail to be convinced by it either that such a city as Troy ever existed or that Dr Schliemann has actually found its ruins if it did exist. Its real value and its proper place in the literature of the day is as a contribution to historical and archeological information And in this respect it is undoubtedly of great importance and of the highest interest To a proper comprehension and enjoyment of the book some acquaintance with the general problem of the Homeric poems is a necessary condition but fortunately this may be assumed in the case of all who may be expected to give attention to such a book as Dr Schliemann has produced

The traditional site of Troy was near the sea where the Dardanelles open into the Grecian archipelago But this location did not coincide with Dr Schliemann's views and he determined therefore to find the real place where he was convinced that Ilios ought to be and then by excavations to ascertain if it was there He decided that the correct location was that now known as Hissarlik Here he found a city whose pavements he exposed to sunlight whose cellars are yet filled with the ancient stone jars of wine and food of warriors and women the city having been once destroyed by terrible conflagration in which the inhabitants fleeing from fire and Greek enemies had left scattered treasures of gold and silver which the explorer found here and there among the ruins

The author is led by the result of his investigations to the conclusion that Hissarlik is the site of seven successive cities each built over the debris of its predecessor The present work is a summing up of the entire results as well of the first as the later explorations in the ruins of these cities and civilizations It is divided into chapters which treat in due order of the country the ethnography and the history of the Trojans then of the first second and third cities (the third he calls the burnt city) the fourth fifth and sixth cities the sixth supposed to be Lydian and the seventh the Greek Ilium or Novum Ilium Probably no archæological work heretofore published has exhibited so great labor in preparation and so profuse expenditure in illustration The wood engravings views of the localities explored of the excavations in different states of the pottery, gold silver, bronze, and other antiquities discovered, number more than thirteen hundred several maps and plans are added to them Dr Schliemann has intended that every reader shall be able to understand him if pictures can add anything to the clearness of his written descriptions It is beyond question a wonderful record of a man's work and the renowned explorer intends it to be, as it is, monumental His conclusions it is proper to say do not command the universal assent of scholarship, and yet no scepticism can deny that the connection of Dr. Schliemann's theory in regard to the site of Troy with his excavations at Hissarlik has done much to make the story of his labors interesting It throws a halo of romance over what would else have been but a record of archæological explorations such as have of late become somewhat monotonous It also shows the explorer himself not in the character of an antiquarian overturning the earth in search of what ancient treasures he may find, but as an enthusiastic admirer of Homer seeking a foundation for the story of his poet-hero and leaving no effort unmade to point out to the world the scene of that wondrous tale In fact Dr Schliemann introduces at the beginning of his work an autobiographical sketch, in which he enlists the interest of his readers by showing that the hope of one day discovering the site of buried Troy and bringing its relics to the light has given purpose and direction to his life and supplied him with strength to overcome obstacles of every nature Few men whose names are famous have ever been guided by a stronger impulse or have allowed a single idea to lead them more consistently in one direction

So sure is the explorer that he has discovered the site of the renowned city that he confidently points out the line of the great wall about which Achilles dragged the dead body of Hector On the wide esplanade formed of the top of this wall were found many ruined buildings which had served as defenses for the city The fire lighted by the Greeks made thorough work of destruction Most of the buildings [illegible] erected of soft bricks were fused into vast masses of clay that made the labor of excavation slow and severe But all toil was recompensed by the finding, near the gate of the city the ruins of a great mansion which Dr Schliemann identifies as Priam's house [illegible] was buried under masses of bricks ten feet deep which would lead one to infer that it was a structure [illegible] stories in height Near by the doctor made his most valuable find [illegible] chest full of the royal treasure Traces of the form of the wooden chest were seen and the goblets and urns filled with costly rings necklaces bracelets diadems etc showed that they had been carefully packed in anticipation of the sudden and terrible fate [illegible] Here were gold diadems gold bracelets sixty gold earrings, thirteen fine necklaces and 8,700 small gold rings buttons gold cups dice and buttons silver dishes vases and ingots the latter identified as the Homeric talents This treasure Schliemann cut out of the earth with his knife while his workmen were eating breakfast and his faithful wife bore them away to the house hastily in the folds of her dress in order that the cupidity of the Turkish laborer might not be inflamed by the sight of such valuables Other treasure found near at hand convinced the explorer that these chests were cast from the upper stories of Priam's house and were to be carried to a place of safety by servants but the invaders followed too swiftly upon the heels of the fugitives and they abandoned the treasure in their attempt to save their lives It [illegible] marked as a most singular fact that [illegible] jewelry showed a high [illegible] sword [illegible] This is the more remarkable [illegible] numbers of [illegible] conclusively that the people were civilized [illegible] that traces were found [illegible] characters [illegible] all remains at Mycenæ [illegible] This it is shown [illegible] that the art of writing was known among the people [illegible] before the Greek or Phœnician alphabet was invented

[illegible] would excel our [illegible] It is [illegible] to say that the volume is enriched with contributions from eminent European archæologists Professor Virchow introduces it with a preface and adds in the appendix an important article on Troy and His[illegible] Professor Mahaffy follows with a paper on the relation of Novum Ilium to the Ilios of Homer Mr Frank Calvert contributes an account of the explorations at localities near and related to those of Doctor Schliemann A valuable note on the lost art of hardening copper is by A. J Duffield and Brugsch Bey closes the volume with twelve pages of Egyptian lore in which he is a master of recognized ability Without entering into the debate as to the personality of Homer and the verity of the Iliad no one who reads this book will fail afterward to think of the old story with vastly warmer interest and read it and talk of it as of a story of scenes about which he has some personal knowledge and of men and women whom he has but just missed taking by the hand

A Bold Briton on Richard Grant White

[From the Pall Mall Gazette]

Apparently it is the aim of so-called philologists of the stamp of Mr White that the United States and England should not possess a common language At all events it seems to be a principle with Mr White if not that English men have no right to develop their mother tongue that the alterations of it and accretions to it which emanate from them are invalid until they are generally adopted by Americans and particularly by himself His touchstone of propriety in speech "reason"—a term which he is forever harping upon—is as one soon sees essentially his name for his personal approval It is not often that his rulings over and above those which are to be rejected outright are such as can be accepted without large modification and correction His lessons if acted on could have few results besides those of cramping the expression of thought, not to speak of enervating and obscuring it Rigid and hide-bound linguistic conversation he has indeed by his suggestions and counsels gone far to reduce to an absurdity, and in so doing he has done a good service in the interest of the philology of common sense. He will do wisely to confine himself in future to the correction of American solecisms There is a real value in the scattered comments on them in the two books which have here been cursorily surveyed and unutilized material for comments of this description must be ready to his hand in abundance In the meantime as concerns the English of the old country whatever amending it may need he will be well advised if he leaves all attempts toward its reformation to those to whom it is native

THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Territory.

Pomeroy wants a school bell and has $100 saved up for the purchase

Two children of Herbert Trask near Columbus died last week of diphtheria

The N P R R Co pays salvage of 11 cents apiece for the ties that lately broke away in the Yakima

The recent high waters in the Snohomish and Skagit rivers drowned a number of hogs and other stock and broke several tide marsh dykes

The first sermon preached in Goldendale in the new year was by Rev Wm Helm a minister more than 80 years old His body is frail but his mind is still active

A bridge is to be built over the lake on the road between The Dalles and Goldendale near Rush's station It is to be 150 feet long and will be finished in two weeks

Several boys in Goldendale have been seen recently in a state of beastly intoxication Citizens are upon the lookout for the persons who furnished the lads with liquor

The members of the Washington colony are well satisfied with their new homes in Thurston county They will be joined by others of their band now in eastern Washington in the early spring

Transcript The Gilliland family near Olympia no doubt have the small pox It is reported by those in attendance that the baby has it, and two other children show symptoms of the disease. There seems no danger of it spreading as the family are isolated from everybody Mr Gilliland is improving

Following money order business has been transacted in the Olympia postoffice during quarter ending Dec 31 1880 Domestic orders issued $17 528 07 foreign orders issued $407 93 fees on orders issued, $134 80 Orders paid $10 609 15 The total business amounting to $28,679 45 The business has increased very largely of late

A tree has lately been cut by railroad loggers near Olympia that was 112 feet without limbs straight as an arrow and perfectly clear of knots or flaws It was cut into four logs that measured as follows First log 24 feet long 59 inches in diameter at top end second, 24 feet long diameter 52 inches third 32 feet long diameter 46 inches fourth 32 feet long, diameter 44 inches

Klickitat Sentinel The gradual withdrawal of the great cattle kings to less populous localities is opening up to Klickitat county a new era. Having passed successively through the hunter and trapper period now at the close of the grazing period, we are emerging into the higher plane of agriculture. The next step will be toward manufacturing Truly, immigration is waving us her magic wand bringing us by successive steps, to greater prosperity and a higher civilization

Eastern Oregon.

The children of J N Fordyce resident agent of the O R & N Co at The Dalles are ill with the scarlet fever His youngest boy aged four years, died of that disease last Friday

The new smokestack at the car shops at The Dalles is eighty-one feet in hight and cost a trifle over $1900 The work was performed by Mr Wadsworth and is an excellent job The plan adopted was that of Chas E Sears an accomplished young civil engineer in the employ of the O R & N Co

Hon G C Chandler of Baker county died at his residence in Powder river valley on the 30th of December aged 63 years He was a member of the Oregon legislature in 1874 and 1878 and had been a resident of Baker county since 1862. His funeral was conducted by Baker City Lodge I O O F and was the largest ever witnessed in Baker county The interment took place at the Odd Fellows cemetery on New Year's day

Southern Oregon.

If a fair amount of rain falls there will be more mining than ever before done in Jackson and Josephine counties

Langell Bros branded 323 calves in 1879 and only 73 in 1880 while Jesse D Carr branded 800 in 1879 and 53 a year later These figures illustrate the greatness of the loss in stock in Lake and Modoc counties in the early spring of last year

Slaven's Cherry Tooth Paste

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market In large hand some opal pots price 50 cents For sale by Woodard Clarke & Co Portland Oregon.

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J. H. CUTTER OLD BOURBON WHISKY

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Steam Engines and Boilers Grist and Saw Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Pattern Making Blacksmithing & Repairing done promptly

INFORMATION WANTED

OF PATRICK BREHANY OR HIS SISTER DORA who when last heard from were in some part of Pennsylvania, and at an early age had been placed in one of the Sisters' Orphan Asylums. They are aged if living Patrick about 31 years, his sister about 22 Any one furnishing information that will lead to the discovery of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded by their Aunt BRIDGET BREHANY Portland Oregon (Pennsylvania and Worcester and Boston Mass. papers please copy) y10d2m

Swallowing

POISON

Spurts of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head Intermittent Pains over the Eyes Fœtid Breath, Nasal Twang Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

DR. F N. CLARK Dentist with Dr Brewer, 8 Montgomery st., San Francisco, cured of 15 years' Catarrh

J B McDONALD, 710 Broadway N Y (sister-in-law) cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.

W J DAVENPORT The Dalles, Oregon. "The only article which cures."

C. H Manning, Fall River Mills, Cal. Cured 30 years' Catarrh.

CHAS. NOVEMS Wilmington Cal., cured of 5 years' Catarrh.

J W PURCELL, Golden City Col. Member of family cured of 25 years Catarrh.

REV C. H TAYLOR 140 Noble St. Brooklyn, N Y "A Radical Cure."

O G PRESBURY Prop. West End Hotel Long Branch. Cured of 30 years' Chronic Catarrh.

S. BENEDICT JR. Jeweler 697 Broadway, N Y Member family cured of Chronic Catarrh.

MLLE. AIMEE Opera Prima Donna. "I have received very great benefit from it.

A. McKINNEY R R Pres., 39 Broad street, N Y "My family experienced immediate relief.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D B DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y., at $1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for $7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - - $5,000,000

With unlimited liability of stockholders,

U S Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon $50,000

Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or.......... 25,000

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MANAGER,

No. 7 First St., Portland.

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OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital........................ $10,000,000
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Portland Oregon Sept 23 1880. s23dtf2p

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Capital $750,000

Branch Office for Oregon—102 First St. Portland, Oregon.

W. S. CAUDWELL, Agent.

INCORPORATED 1864.

Home Mutual Insurance Co

OF CALIFORNIA

FIRE ONLY.

Losses Paid Since Organiz'n $1,334,633 6[illegible]

Losses Paid in Oregon In Six Years, - $167,363 [illegible]

OREGON BRANCH OFFICE.

GEO. L. STORY, Manager

Southeast corner First and Stark Sts.

Opposite Ladd & Tilton's Bank

PORTLAND OREGON

500 TONS

THURSTON COAL

For Sale on Dock

FOOT MORRISON STREET dec[illegible]

ZAN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of

Brooms and Wooden Ware

And Importers of

WILLOW WARE.

Nos. 13 and 15 North F[illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1881.

OREGON'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Oregon is not perhaps a greater wheat-producing district than several of the states in the northern Mississippi valley, though the chances for failure of crops are far less in this state than most others. The yield per acre in good years is probably as great in many of these states as in Oregon, though the result year after year is not so certain. Several of the states produce as good wool as Oregon, and some of them send to market millions of pounds which rank above the Oregon product, but in no state of the union is the work of wool-growing carried on as cheaply as in this. The wool-grower in Pennsylvania, Ohio or Michigan, who would make no more provision for the care of his sheep in winter than is made by the average wool-grower in Oregon, would come out minus his flock in the spring. The superiority of the wool product of other states is due, not to a better climate or to greater facilities for growing finer fleeces, but to the general improvement of the breeds of sheep and the care with which the sheep are fed and sheltered in the winter season. An expert in wool can pick up a fleece of the spring clip and tell in an instant what kind of treatment the animal from which it was shorn had received while it was growing. A sheep subjected to cold snows and rain, or half starved in winter, will turn off a fleece in spring the fibre of which will be short, weak and knotty, while an animal of the same blood, well kept, will shear wool that is pliable, strong and smooth. The stunting of the sheep stops for the time the growth of the wool, and at the point where it starts again a knot or weak spot is produced, which is readily discovered by any one with much experience in the article.

Oats, barley, rye and buckwheat can be grown in Oregon at as little cost as in any other part of the United States. Potatoes also, and fruits, except such as are tropical or semi-tropical, grow here to as near perfection as in the most favored countries. The grasses suitable for stock feeding and producing butter and cheese are far more abundant and better in quality than those found in almost any other part of the world. Hops, a staple article of the world's commerce, flourish in the various parts of the state where they have been tried, and the product has been pronounced to be of the highest quality.

With soil and climate for the growth of large quantities of the above commodities, all of which are staples in trade, there is no excuse for the man who owns a good piece of land to complain, because he cannot produce this or that single crop with profit. The chances for that diversification of industrial pursuits which is so conducive to a perpetuation of the fertility of the soil and the increase of the general wealth, are no better, if as good, in any other state in the union as in Oregon. If the soil on a man's farm is not good for wheat he is unwise to keep on sowing it with that cereal year after year in the hope that he will realize in some way more than half a crop. Perhaps it is good for some of the other small grains, or hops or fruit, or potatoes; or may be he would do better to put it in grass and go to raising sheep. The wise husbandman will ascertain what is likely to be profitable for him to grow; and happily, in this state the range of products is not limited by the climate. There is a wider scope for diversity in agricultural pursuits than is usually found in the same latitude, and the full development of our resources as a state will not be witnessed until the owners of the soil come to a realization of this great advantage. Instead of the confinement of the exports from the state to wheat, wool and salmon, there are dozens of other articles which thrive in our soil and climate, and which, when once a sufficient quantity of them is produced to attract the attention of the trading world, will command a market and become quite as remunerative to the producer as the three commodities upon which we now place almost our sole dependence to prevent the balance of trade from being overwhelmingly against the state.

THE CASCADE LOCKS, AGAIN.

A few days ago THE OREGONIAN published an article to show the futility of expending several millions of dollars at this time in construction of locks at the Cascades of the Columbia. It was not asserted that this work would be wholly useless, but simply that it was not good judgment to expend such a sum of money just now at that point, when improvements at other places are so much needed. Two reasons present themselves in support of this opinion; first, that the construction of these locks will open the river to navigation only forty-five miles further, and therefore will afford no actual competition in general transportation for the upper country; and second, that while this work is in progress and calling for large annual appropriations, little can be obtained for other improvements that would at this time be of greater general benefit to the country. And these objections, it would seem, are so entirely rational that there could hardly be room for dissent. Nevertheless a Dalles paper—the Mountaineer—tries to see in presentation of them a purpose to get appropriations for other work for the sole benefit of Portland, and to hinder such undertakings as would be of special benefit to other localities. For this assumption a short answer will suffice. Whatever benefits are to accrue from construction of the locks at the Cascades, Portland will get much the larger share of them. But as those advantages will not be of much importance to Portland, they will be still less so to any other locality. Navigation will be opened only for the additional short stretch in the mountains between the Cascades and the Dalles. The railroads must be the dependence for nine-tenths of the business of the upper country. It would be of far more importance to the country at large to deepen the lower Columbia river and the channel at its mouth. Here, however, we are met by the objection that this is called for solely in the interest of Portland. Never was there a more mistaken view. The Columbia river is the natural channel of the larger part of the commerce of Oregon and Washington, and will remain so. The railway system now under construction will soon bring nearly the whole of both into communication with the lower Columbia. It can not be more to the advantage of Portland than to the benefit of all parts of the great Columbia basin that the navigation of the lower river and bar be improved. Cheap and safe transport over this great route of commerce to which all our railway and navigation lines converge, is the great want of the whole country tributary to the Columbia river; and at this moment Eastern Oregon and Washington have far more real interest in it than in the locks at the Cascades, which, when completed, will open only a short stretch of river to steamboat navigation, and that right alongside of a railroad line—and perhaps more than one line—which must always do the main part of the business, because the river will still be hopelessly obstructed. We do not say it is not desirable that the locks at the Cascades be constructed. The point simply is that the money could be spent at this time to better purpose elsewhere.

A merchant of this city has shown us a letter from Umatilla county in which the writer speaks of the hard consequences of the new usury law passed by our legislative wise men at their late session. He says it has driven all the loanable funds out of that part of the state, so that those whose occasions call for money are obliged to go to Walla Walla to get it, where interest, brokers' fees and other expenses foot up a total against borrowers of two per cent. a month. This is only a natural consequence of an attempt to interfere by legislative enactments with the natural laws of trade. Usury laws, protective tariffs, and all other obstructions to the natural course of business always result in oppressive conditions. The study of legislators should be to relieve business of obstructions and burdens, rather than to shackle it with legislative enactments which invariably oppress those whom such enactments ignorantly or sophistically promise to "protect." It is as impossible now to uphold by any argument a usury law, a protective tariff, our navigation acts, or any other measure to hinder the regular or natural course of trade, as it would be to sustain the Ptolemaic idea of geography, the geocentric theory of the universe, the "mercantile system" of political economy, or any other of the exploded fragments of "science falsely so-called," that mark the way by which man is always approaching to more accurate knowledge of things and the relations of things.

Kate Field writes to the New York Tribune that there is only one portrait of George Eliot in existence, and that is a crayon in possession of the Blackwoods at Edinburgh. It was executed by an artist named Lawrence, and is very like the original. The Blackwoods firmly refused Miss Field's request to allow a photographic copy to be made, as they said Mrs. Lewis had forbidden it. She would never sit for a photograph, nor permit a likeness of herself to be made public. Miss Field adds: "I believe that she is the only woman in the civilized world who has never been photographed. We and future generations must see her visage through her immortal works."

After all, it does look as though the South Carolina census was not "stuffed," at least to the extent that was supposed. The result is astounding. The negro race is not declining in consequence of emancipation, as was loudly asserted at the time. The colored people manifest a disposition to prove the falsity of the theory of Malthus. South Carolina statistics show that there is less house room in that state than in 1870; and yet the population has increased more than forty per cent. in ten years—a fact which upsets the theory that natural increase of population is dependent upon comfortable habitations.

The Chicago Tribune mentions the remarkable fact that no native of Illinois has ever been governor of that state. Seven of the governors were from Kentucky, four from New York, one from Maryland, one from Virginia, and one from Pennsylvania. This the Tribune regards as "an illustration of the barrenness of the objection made by some politicians in the southern states to the appointment or election of natives of northern states to office in any state south of the old slave line."

The New York Star (Kelly's organ) ridicules the "reorganized" democracy of the city—reorganized by Hewitt, Tilden and the swallow-tails. It says that the reorganizers managed to poll 22,000 votes out of 124,000 in the city; and insinuates that a great many republicans voted, or that the ballot boxes were stuffed.

Old Simon Cameron would not marry the widow Oliver; but he and his son have done the next best thing—they have made Mr. Oliver United States senator.

DIED.

At his residence near Olympia, W. T., Dec. 14, John F. Pearson, aged 36 years.

At Lower Cascades, Jan. 11th, Udney J. Hamilton; aged 20 years and 7 months.

NEW TO-DAY.

BEAVER CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS, DOLMANS ulsters and men's clothing, at OLDS & KING'S, 147 Third street.

WANTED.

NURSE GIRL.—APPLY AT 81 SEVENTH ST., corner Oak. j12d1t

WANTED.

A BOY OR YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE A good and rapid hand, to work in an office and assist in the store. Apply at this office. j12d3t

LOST.

A BROWN AND WHITE SPOTTED SETTER Dog. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 85 Second street. j12d1f

WANTED.

A ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO YOUNG MEN, with bath. Address L. N., Oregonian office. 1t

Ancient Order of Hibernians.—All members of Division No. 1, A. O. H., are requested to assemble at their hall to-night (Wednesday) at 7½ P. M. By order of A. KEEGAN, President.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Irish Land League Musical, Literary and Dramatical Entertainment will take place in New Market Theater on the 27th, 28th and 29th. Further particulars will be advertised. 1t

A. O. H.

NOTICE—THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Board of State Officers on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, 1881. By order of THOMAS DEALY, State Delegate. A meeting of the County Board is called for the same evening at 7:30. By order. D. MOYNEHAN, County Delegate. 1t

FOR SALE.

A BUSINESS IN THE CITY; CENTRALLY LOcated, which is paying handsomely. Regular profits every month. No better investment in the country, and all for $3000; easy terms. This we positively recommend, as "figures don't lie." This lays one per cent. in the shade. $300 takes everything—stock, trade, fixtures and all; no sternwheel grocery store either. Call at once, if you wish to buy. FERRY & WHITE, Real Estate Agents, 130 First st., P. O. jan12d3tmd

Special Sale of Books and Furniture.

We will sell at Salesroom, on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1880, at 10 A. M., 50 Miscellaneous Books. Also Household Furniture.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO DANIEL HARVEY my Poultry and Fish business in Central Market. Dated Portland, Jan. 10, 1880. W. S. FAILING.

DANIEL HARVEY,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. S. FAILING)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY, GAME, FISH AND OYSTERS,

Stalls 11 and 12, Central Market,

PORTLAND, OREGON. j12d6t

IMPORTANT

TO PERSONS WANTING

HARDWARE,

DOORS, WINDOWS & TOOLS

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

HAVING BOUGHT THE WHOLE STOCK OF Hardware, etc., of Mr. J. B. LANE at a figure very much lower than the same class of goods can be laid down from Eastern markets, I shall now offer the same IN LOTS TO SUIT,

At Sheldon's Old Corner, East Portland,

For a smaller amount of money than can be had at any other place (I believe) in this northwest, for cash only.

KIRK SHELDON.

P. S.—DEALERS can buy any parts of this stock at prices to suit the closest buyer as well as the retail customer. j12d1t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Home Mutual Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA

WILL PAY ITS REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIdend of one per cent. upon its capital stock to the Oregon Stockholders on and after January 10th, at the office of its agency, southeast corner of Stark and First streets, Portland. GEO. L. STORY, jan10d2t ned Manager.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

BENEFIT

—OF THE—

Firemen's Mutual Aid Society,

—ON—

Saturday Evening, Jan. 15,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

On which occasion there will be a lecture by

THOMAS B. MERRY,

ENTITLED:

The Life and Times of David C. Broderick.

TICKETS........50 CENTS.

Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at B. W. Prentice & Co's.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

Positively for Six Nights Only and Saturday Matinee.

Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 17, 1881 with three changes of programme during the week.

MR. ROBERT McWADE
MR. ROBERT McWADE
MR. ROBERT McWADE

In his Great Character and Renowned Impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE
RIP VAN WINKLE
RIP VAN WINKLE

OR

The Vagabond of the Catskill Mountains.

Monday and Tuesday—Rip Van Winkle.

Wednesday & Thursday—The Knights of Arva, or Connor the Rash—Dick with Three Eyes.

Friday and Saturday Night—Toodles—Paddy Miles—Dick with 111 Eyes.

Saturday Matinee—Rip Van Winkle.

Prices as usual. Reserve Seats at Prentice & Co's Music Store, First street.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

18 New Street, New York.

(NEXT DOOR TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE.)

Securities bought and sold strictly on commission, and carried as long as required, on favorable terms and on a moderate margin. Deposits payable on demand received. Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. j12d lawWS6t

REMOVAL SALE.

The OREGON CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTORY will remove about Jan. 15th to 210 First Street, between Taylor and Salmon. All Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters, etc., on hand will be sold for the next ten days regardless of cost. Call and secure Bargains. Pleatings made for 2c a yard.

J. H. STEIN, Room 23 Union Block,
j16d1m eod **Over Ackerman's Dollar Store.**

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXEcution to me directed, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 8th day of January, 1881, in favor of Jacob Davis, plaintiff, and against Nathan & Dwight, defendants, for the sum of fifteen hundred and one and fifty one-hundredths dollars ($1501 50) with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month and costs of suit and accruing costs, I will, on the 8th day of January, 1881, levy upon the above named defendants' personal property, situated in Multnomah county, state of Oregon, to-wit: The goods, wares and merchandise of the defendants, Nathan & Dwight, at No. 60 First street, city of Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon. Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, on Saturday, the 22d day of January, 1881 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 60 First street, city of Portland, in said county, I will sell at public auction the above described personal property of said defendants to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, to satisfy said execution and accruing costs. JOSEPH BUCHTEL, Sheriff of Multnomah Co., Oregon.

Dated Jan. 12, 1881. j12d10t

A New Thing, and Just the Thing.

E. S. GLOVER'S

Patent Combination Album.

PORTRAIT AND AUTOGRAPH.

Novelty, Beauty, Durability, Convenience. Metal Hinges, Extension Back and Adjustable Clasp, Detachable and Interchangeable Leaves.

Practical in its workings. Perfection in its parts; Simple in its construction. It is highly ornamental and will never wear out. This innovation overcomes all the objections to the old-style album.

A. B. COVALT & CO.,

General Agents for the Pacific Coast, 360 First Street, Portland, Or. jan5d1m

SMELT.

COLUMBIA RIVER SMELT,

Season 1881.

A Fine Lot Just Received by

C. A. MALARKEY,

New York Market,

N. E. corner Oak and Second Street.

Country orders promptly filled. j8d1f

Just Received and For Rent

AT

MRS. PILGER'S,

153 First Street, Near Morrison,

500

Masquerade Suits

AND

Theatrical Costumes

ALSO

A full line of Gold and Silver Trimming.

Wines! Wines!

40 Cases genuine Rhine Wine. Rhine Wine by the Gallon during the Next Two Weeks. Chateau Yquem, very fine Mumm's, Heidsick and Cal. Champagne French and Cal. Wines, warranted pure, are offered for sale.

C. A. BURCHARDT,

30 and 44 Washington street.

MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE

And send your orders to

S. L. STONE,

FOR

LEMONS, LIMES, ORANGES

Figs, Dates, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel

MY PHILADELPHIA CANDIES ARE SUPERB. Orders promptly filled.

COR. FIRST AND ASH.

PIONEER WOOD YARD

Moved to foot E Street, back of Willamette Iron Works.

Wood Delivered to any part of the City.

J. SORENSEN.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

RISKS TAKEN TO ANY AMOUNT, AND DIStributed amongst the soundest companies, at the lowest rates, without extra cost to the insured. CLARK & UPTON, 28 Washington St. jan7d1tf

WANTS.

WANTED.

A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEwork. Inquire at 264 Fourth street. j11d3t

WANTED.

WILL THE GIRL WHO CALLED AT NO. 290, Eighth street, on Friday last, in search of employment, please call again. j10d3t

WANTED.

TO BORROW $300 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS AT 8 PER cent. The very best security will be given. Will take it in one or more sums. WM. DALTON, East Portland. j11dtf

WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a respectable gentleman; reference required. Address W., this office. j11d2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL. j8d3t Apply at 265 Sixth street.

WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE of a baby. Apply at 240 East Park street. ja5d6t

WANTED.

STOVE-PLATE MOULDERS. NONE BUT COMpetent workmen need apply. Willamette Stove Works, Front street, near Mill. d18tf

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUation in hardware store. Address H., Portland. d17d1m

TO LET.

TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY at 172 Yamhill street. j1tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R.R. FERRY BOAT No. 1. Engines, 2 cylinders, 24 inches diameter by 30-inch stroke; 3 tubular boilers 16 feet long, 52 inches diameter, with 21 tubes 2 inches diameter, and 25 tubes 3½ inches diameter in each; mud drum 20 inches diameter by 14 feet long; steam drum connecting the boilers. Engine 150 horse power. Address J. BRANDT, Gen'l Sup't O. & C. R. R. CO. Portland, Or., Dec. 14, 1880. dec15d1m

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

GOOD LOCALITY, DOING AN EXCELLENT prescription business. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to HODGE, DAVIS & CO. o22dtf

FOR SALE.

ONE SMITH MOLDING MACHINE, 6-INCH Planers, 3 sides; has been used only two months. Also 1 Circular Saw Machine, 1 Emery Grinder and 1 jig saw frame. Also a quantity of door and window frames and porch columns, suitable for a firstclass house. For further particulars address W. DALTON, East Portland, assignee of estate of Theo. Struckenger. n26tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FIRST UNItarian Society will be held in the Chapel on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 7 1-2 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. CH. S. HODGE, Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between Helberg & Bartels was dissolved Jan. 2, 1881. HENRY HELBERG, OSCAR BARTELS. Portland, Jan. 7, 1881. ja8d6t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PERSONS HAVING GUNS, PISTOLS OR OTHER repair work at our store for one year or more, are requested to call for the same within 30 days or same will be sold to pay charges. WM. BECK & SON. ja5d1mw2t

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR PLANING MILL from E street to the commodious building, cor. First and G streets, one block below the Clarendon. We have added the latest improved machinery and are prepared to fill all orders with promptness. Prices reasonable. jan5d1m JOHNSON & CO.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING BAGGAGE AT THE Occidental Hotel with unpaid charges due thereon to Dec. 1, 1880, are hereby notified that said baggage will be offered at public auction at said hotel on Saturday, the 15th day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder, unless reclaimed prior to that date. SMITH & YOUNG. Portland, Dec. 13, 1880. d14d1m

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. S. REDLICH HAS THIS DAY SOLD HIS interest in the firm of L. Goldsmith & Co. to the remaining partners, L. and M. Goldsmith, who assume all liabilities of the firm and are authorized to collect all debts due the firm. L. GOLDSMITH & CO. Portland, Dec. 1, 1880. d2dtf

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the name of FRANKLIN BROS. & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M. and J. Franklin having sold out their entire interest to L. Harmon, partner of the said firm, who will continue the business at the old stand, and will pay all liabilities and collect all sums due the firm.

M. FRANKLIN,
J. FRANKLIN,
L. HARMON.

Portland, Jan. 1, 1881.

N. B.—All debts due the above, not settled within thirty days from date, will be placed in the hands of a collector. L. HARMON, j1d1m Successor to Franklin Bros. & Co.

LOST.

LOST.

AND PAYMENT STOPPED ON CHECK MADE by Charles F. Powell, 1st Lieut. of Engineers, dated Nov. 17, 1880 (No. 686) for $100, made in favor of John Jansen and indorsed to EVERDING & FARRELL. n30

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JOHN EPPERLY. JOHN C. EPPERLY.

JOHN EPPERLY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

HAY, GRAIN, MILL FEED,

Groceries & Provisions,

293 Front St., cor. Columbia,

PORTLAND, OR.

All goods delivered. Orders from the Country solicited. j1d4m

R. C. JANION & CO'Y,

IMPORTERS

AND

Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR LLOYD'S.

OFFER FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Ind Coope's and Tennent's Ales; Guinness' Pig Brand Stout; Red Case Gin; Geneva in bulk; Scotch Whiskey in case and bulk; Dunville's and other Irish Whiskies; Jules Robin Brandies in case and bulk, Doroville, Hennessy and Martell; Carte D'Or, Perrier's and Krug's Champagnes; Finest Sherries and Port; Bordeaux Clarets; Patra's Currants; Excellent Pure Malt Vinegar; Pure Salad Oil; Brough's Table Salt; Nobles & Hoare's Varnishes; Wheat Sacks and Hessians; White's Superior Portland Cement and Fire Bricks; Soda Crystals, etc., etc., etc.

J. DILL DuBOIS. W. B. KING.

DuBOIS & KING,

Wholesale Grocers,

Shipping and Commission

MERCHANTS,

112 AND 114 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, 416 BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Special attention given to the sale of Wool, Grain, Flour and Produce in Portland and San Francisco.

JAMES H. KOONTZ,

Umatilla, Oregon,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

MERCHANT.

RATES REDUCED.

A large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE for storage.

Also dealer in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, Hardware and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

(Established in 1873.)

Mark Goods care J. H. K., U.
j17d2p JAMES H. KOONTZ.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,

UMATILLA,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries

Hardware and General Merchandise.

Mark Goods care J. R. F., U. JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

T. H. CHANDLER.

(Removed to 28 Front St.) Importer & Jobber

IN

Woodenware, Willow-ware and Brushes,

Twines, Paper, Paper Bags, Dusters, Stationery, etc., etc., etc. j1d1

AN EXPLANATION.

W. B. & CO.

No matter how carefully goods may be handled in a large and rushing business like ours, Remnents and Odd Lots always accumulate, and some goods will become

Soiled, Rumpled, Out of Fold and Off of Rollers.

STOCK TAKING BRINGS ALL THESE THINGS TO LIGHT.

W. B. & CO.

We have done this season forty per cent. more business than last season and have a proportionately larger lot of

Remnants and Odd Lots.

W. B. & CO.

We do not intend to carry them; the more speedily we dispose of them the better it will be for us.

Now Observe
OUR NOVEL PLAN
And do not Fail to take Advantage of the
OPPORTUNITY
Offered you.

On the 19th day of November, we purchased from **STRASSBURGER, PFEIFFER & CO.,** the largest importers of New York, an elegant line of Christmas goods, owing to Railroad delay the goods did not reach us until

NEW YEAR DAY.

We have no Room for them!
We do not want them!
We did not value them in Stock Taking,

And we intend to give them all away in connection with our Sale of **REMNANTS AND ODD LOTS.**

W. B. & CO.

The Renmants are marked at the **NOMINAL PRICE** at which we valued them in the Stock Taking, and in addition to the evident bargains in

Remnants of Dress Goods.
Remnants of Muslins.
Remnants of Silks.
Remnants of Laces.
Remnants of Ribbons.
Remnants of Flannels.
Odd Lots of Boots and Shoes.

YOU ARE INVITED TO

Help Yourself.

Wells Bros. & Co.

Any person purchasing two dollars and fifty cents worth or over of Remnants will be entitled to select a delayed Christmas article from our table

TABLE No. 1.

Any person wurchasing five dollars worth or over of Remnants will be entitled to select a delayed Christmas article from our

TABLE No. 2.

Any person purchasing ten dollars worth or over of Remnants will be entitled to select a delayed Christmas article from our

TABLE No. 3.

Another Table will be arranged for prices above and below those mentioned, so that every puachaser of Remnants will be equally well treated.

Odd Suits of Pants and Vests.
Odd Lots of Shoes.
Odd Lots of Buttons,
Odd Lots of Neckwear.
Odd Numbers of Corsets.
Odd Lots of White Shirts.
Odd Lots of Gloves.
Odd Lots of Merino Underwear.

ALL AT
Nominal Prices
TO
Clear Stock.

WELLS BROS. & CO.,

126 First and 127 Front Streets.

Sale begins at nine o'clock Tuesday Morning, Store closes at 7 o'clock sharp.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JAN 12 1881

EDUCATION, SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS

President J. H. Herrick D. D.

II

THE MISTAKE [illegible] THE SECULARISTS EXCLUDE FROM CIVIL GOVERNMENT THE UNIFYING AND CONTROLLING ELEMENT WHICH ALONE [illegible]

With the [illegible] of the state from the spiritual [illegible] essays to treat state organization [illegible] that [illegible] has [illegible] a company held together by agreement and deriving all its authority from the parties in the compact. [illegible] same principles apply to a bank clerk or the [illegible] to all [illegible] a magistrate. This constitution [illegible] of the people [illegible] States is purely secular in its objects and its authority [illegible] human without any [illegible] of any divine right. The most critical study of a state, no matter what may be its form of government, merely amplifies facts that run in the channel of natural events, and the same is true of a swarm of bees [illegible] a family [illegible]. We may thank Dr. Spear for saying here [illegible] elsewhere, that the school question involves the theory of government. For it certainly does. Taking the secularists at their word, we must say [illegible] their theory of government that it is faulty in its nature, wanting in its authority and unsatisfactory in its results.

1. As to the nature of civil government, has this its exact analogy in the manufacturing company? Or has it a far better analogy in the family and the church? When two are made one they surely form an agreement and the ceremony may be performed by a magistrate or a minister of the gospel, and with or without a ring. But is there nothing in marriage except the agreement and the ceremony? Yes; back of these and behind the form there is a moral bond, an obligation which a counter agreement cannot break. So I choose my church relation and enter it voluntarily—going into this, that or the other organization, while of course I owe allegiance to one branch in particular. And yet the church of the living God—back of my connection with this Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist or Episcopal organization chosen—this, surely, has a still higher claim, without which no particular church could claim anything at all.

This is so because God has ordained the church and the family for man, and as suited to his wants. In like manner as there is something besides compact in the family and the church organization, so also in the state. This is organized as a civil community, not by compact—the form may be by agreement that is all. Back of this is a unifying bond, a moral order which nature herself supplies, or rather, God himself has already supplied it in the constitution of man. This makes it proper to speak of and to treat all under the same organization as one state, one nation, whose life ceases not when individuals die. The divine philosophy and the divine order in providence both recognize this.

Pere Hyacinthe argues with many of the most profound thinkers when he says: "We talk of sin and sins. The Word of God answers back to us and speaks of the sin, the sin of the world. Our faults are not separable and independent; there is not one of them but has something to do—is somehow mysteriously implicated with the transgressions of the race, just as in turn the collective weight of human guilt lies on each several conscience and oppresses and burthens it from the cradle to the grave. But face to face with individual conscience there appears a universal—if I may use the word—a humanitarian conscience. Over against the responsibility proper to each is set the responsibility common to all.

Solidarity, the universal community of interests! It is the great law which positive science establishes everywhere in nature—which a generous statesmanship demands everywhere in society. Why might it not be, under forms more mysterious but not less real, the law of the moral and religious world?" This law, deeper than all compacts and without which they were nothing, makes the nation not a collection of separate men, but a unity that can live on from generation to generation and be regarded through them all as the same nation.

2. The authority of law is wanting to the compact-theory. The controlling, restraining force of law is its moral quality. It is the 'higher law' which gives to civil government its strength, in part, by lending to it its moral sanction, and not less by itself requiring and supporting an unflinching integrity in the right. And what a healthful influence this last often has over the minds of those who imagine that any secular compact can stand for law. Daniel in the lions' den because he would not violate his religious convictions, and his three friends, on another occasion, who must be cast into the intensely heated furnace because they would not be untrue to their God, showed that the laws of the Medes and Persians—which as was said, could not be altered—might be changed.

No decree of senate or sanhedrim for regulating men's lives could equal the words of Peter and John—their deeds corresponded with their words—when commanded not to speak in the name of Jesus. 'Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.' Think of the self-sacrifice of Regulus, who placed his spoken word and his country's honor before his own life. There is power in the integrity of principle, and this the higher, not the lower, law furnishes. The ship of state rocks fearfully when not guided by it. And yet compact has it not, the secularists have it not.

Nor is this all, the more secular view of government has no sanction for the administration of justice—if justice it can be called—save that of expediency. It was noticed by the distinguished Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, England, before his death, that one of the chief dangers of our time is that of thinking lightly of sin. The sense of justice and ill-desert is very weak at best, and, surely, the advocacy of the compact theory must make it weaker as it does the right arm of civil authority. And instead of seeking to extinguish, he should by all means, strengthen the sentiment that wrong deserves punishment—we should sharpen and not blunt the distinction between right and wrong. "I believe it to be one of the crowning wickednesses of the age," says Ruskin, "that we have starved and chilled our faculty of indignation, and neither desire nor dare to punish crimes justly." We have taken up the benevolent idea, forsooth, that justice is to be preventive instead of vindictive, and we imagine we are to punish not in anger but in expediency, not that we may give deserved pain to the person in fault, but that we may frighten other people from committing the same fault. The beautiful theory of this non-vindictive justice is, that having convicted a man of a crime worthy of death, we entirely pardon the criminal, restore him to his place in our affection and esteem, and then hang him, not as a malefactor, but as a scare-crow. This is the theory. And the practice is that we send a child to prison for a month for stealing a handful of walnuts for fear that other children should come and steal our walnuts. And we do not punish a swindler for ruining a thousand families because we think swindling is a wholesome excitement to trade!

Can such a theory and such a sentiment fostered by the theory sustain any government in the vigorous and healthful administration of its affairs? And yet the secularists would give us, they can give us nothing better.

3. A constitution of society civil or other such as the theory requires must prove unsatisfactory in its results. The disposition to throw off the restraints of law and authority is strong among us, and that it is fearfully growing is so plain that he who runs may read. And in what does this find its best support? In the compact theory. That furnishes the argument for withdrawing whenever the conditions of the agreement become irksome to either of the parties included in the compact. It was in this nest the egg of secession was laid and hatched. Allow the assumption, and the conclusion follows—it is logical and inevitable. We came into the union voluntarily, we can therefore go out at our own pleasure. If the general government or the state government has no bond, no authority other than, or differing in kind from a bank corporation or a railroad company, then the proposal once made on the floor of congress, that any state should be permitted to go out of the union by her own vote, is legitimate. If the sentiment prevails it will need no amendment of the constitution to secure disintegration; disintegration will secure itself despite all amendments to the constitution. Nor could we stop with the secession of the states. Counties might vote themselves out of their particular state for another, or a new and independent state; the towns also by authority of [illegible]. Society cannot be held together [illegible] and without [illegible] government an exception.

When the individual [illegible] asserts himself in church, in state, in the family [illegible] law above [illegible] himself [illegible] then the [illegible] violated, then parental authority [illegible] there and [illegible] the law of God [illegible] the community [illegible] [illegible] together by a mutual agreement and resting [illegible] nothing would these elements hold together? Let this view become popular, [illegible] of the nature of civil government prevail, and it seems hardly [illegible] to affirm that soon, very soon, the elements must fall to pieces under the inevitable effect of this [illegible].

The secularists are right, as said before, [illegible] holding that the subject of state education involves the whole theory of government. We agree with and hold them to this. But their theory of government is false; a theory wanting in authority and ruinous in its results.

EXTRAORDINARY HUNTING ADVENTURE.

A Story of "The Oregon Trail" of Twenty-seven Years Ago.

The following is a story of an adventure that took place in the year 1851. It was printed in Wilkes' Spirit of the Times in 1857. The author, who is a citizen of Oregon, will be recognized by not a few readers in all parts of the state.

I dreamed that on a bright midsummer morning we broke up camp on the turbid waters of the South Platte. It is singular how dreams descend into minutiae, for I remember as I sallied forth on chestnut Saxon with a red shirt made of pure flannel, ruffled and embroidered, a pair of buckskin trowsers most elaborately worked in porcupine quills of brilliant hues and trimmed with long fringe down each seam, and a pair of moccasins made to match by the same taper though dusky fingers that I considered myself the personification of a prairie dandy. The buffalo were dotting the plains, looking at a little distance like clumps of bushes. Saxon had conceived one of those unutterable prejudices against the whole bison tribe, from which I have never known a horse to recover; the slightest spot on the horizon would send him snorting and pirouetting across the prairie in an opposite direction. This day however shall be to thee another Hastings, Saxon, for you shall meet a buffalo face to face. Taking advantage of a slight depression in the ground, not deep enough to be called a ravine, I rode leisurely up to within fifty yards of where some cows were feeding. Giving a whoop, spurring my horse and drawing my large-sized revolver at the same moment, I was upon the frightened animals before they could get under headway. The ground was slightly rising and Saxon was at least twice as fast as the buffalo, but no human power could get him alongside; at every effort to lap them he would bolt off snorting to the right or left, and to fire at a buffalo from behind is a waste of time and powder. Provoked at his foolishness, I gathered the reins in my hand so as to draw his head nearly round to the right saddle-flap, and sinking the rowels of my Spanish spurs into his sides I again charged. Alongside of the scampering buffalo we came going at a thundering pace. The difficulty of managing my horse made my aim uncertain; three times my bullets entered the huge body—twice I shot clear over it. Thinking that the cow would die, and having no more loads in my revolver, I reached with both hands to hold my horse, who was now literally frantic with fear. A feeling of uneasiness in my saddle, an appearance of sky and prairie as if I was standing on my head, a distinctly audible sound of breaking bones, the removal of an immense weight from my body, and I realized that my horse had fallen and rolled over me, and that I lay upon my face on the prairie with a thigh and shoulder broken. It afforded a splendid opportunity for contemplation. Should I escape the warring bands of Sioux, at that time hostile—should I not be devoured by wolves, yet I must necessarily perish from my injuries and from thirst. If my horse, who went off unhurt, should get into camp at night my comrades might hunt for me on the following day, but that thought afforded no consolation, as the chances against finding a wounded man on the prairie is as ten thousand to one. A poor young officer at Fort Kearney had been injured in the same way a short time before and had lived many days in excruciating agony, entreating his brother officers to kill him and release him from his sufferings. Determined not to suffer unnecessarily, when I knew those sufferings must terminate in a comparatively brief period in death, I sought about my person for some instrument with which to put an end to my existence should my pain become intolerable. My belt knife was gone, my pistol had fallen beside me unloaded. There was a penknife in my pocket, which after much trouble I succeeded in getting out and opening. It lay a long time in my hand, the period for using it not yet having arrived, when there stole over me a vision of two fair faces far away in other lands; they looked at me reproachfully; the one was a sister, the other was not, but they both had blue eyes and golden hair. I threw the knife away from me a foot or two, the utmost that my greatest efforts could accomplish, and for the balance of that July day I lay in one position in the broiling sun with all my senses perfect, calmly staring my lingering death in the face. The twilight came and relieved me from the burning rays of the sun, and with it came a mighty rushing sound inexplicable to me, until a raven settled down within a few feet of me. My tongue was swelled and my lips were cracked with thirst, I could utter no sound, but I scratched in the sand with my finger, and the disappointed gourmand flew off and mixed his sable plumage with the night. A thousand wolves commenced their serenade. Jullien's men were not more properly attuned each under each than were my musicians—coyote, medicine, brown and grey wolves. Some half a mile from where I lay my buffalo had fallen, and like the lean dogs beneath the wall they [illegible] the dead in their carnival. During the night a fierce storm raged off on the Platte, and for a moment I was tempted to pray that it might reach me and moisten the grass that I could lick it with my tongue. The storm rolled on its course as it would have done had I prayed long and fervently, set in motion and directed as it was by principles and laws in which my life, death and puny sufferings had no part, and I did not mock the deity by offering

Prayer
Wrung from the coward crouchings of despair.

Another morning came, hotter than before, but with it came alleviations of my pain. I had almost passed through the valley of the shadow of death. A drowsiness as happy and tranquil overcame me as comes to one on an afternoon in Indian summer when he lies down to pleasant dreams. Amidst this lull of pain this dreamy misty happiness which was surrounding me as an exhalation, there beamed on me one face even more bright and loving than when on earth, the same in all else except the halo which surrounded it, which taught me in prattling infancy to say "Now I lay me down to sleep."

From my pleasant trance I was aroused. My comrades had missed me, sought for and found me, and but for a slight twinge in my hip when the rains come on, a halt in my gait, and consciousness that the blue eyes and golden hair still haunt me, I might conclude that the whole of what I have related was an ordinary dream, and not as it has been in reality part and parcel of my dream of life. HAT

THACKERAY

Traveling with the Great English Satirist.

From the January Atlantic.

Th[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] laugh [illegible]. Of it [illegible] from England [illegible] reputation to [illegible] strongly on [illegible] last year [illegible] called to meet [illegible] were sent out to foreign authors [illegible] and among them [illegible] Thackeray [illegible] Dickens. He discussed the [illegible] for the American revolution—claiming that the resistance of our ancestors to the [illegible] was unjustifiable. I am afraid the case for the defense was weak, for at that time, being a college graduate, I think I had studied almost everything a man ought to know for his literary salvation except American history. The interest of the conversation centered in his treatment of women in his works. It being [illegible] that he took a low view of female character, his reply literally was: "Would you have me describe them other than they are?" That of course provoked a discussion as to the facts.

He became communicative about himself; he spoke of his candidacy for parliament, what it cost him—a large amount of money, which he named. He stood for the university of Oxford and was beaten by Sir Robert Walter Cardwell, who was afterward, I believe, unseated for bribery. I asked him how they took his treatment of the Georges in England in those killing lectures. He said the aristocracy had cut him. He spoke particularly of Lord Wensleydale, the Baron Parke of the lawyers. He and Wensleydale had long been friends, "but after the lectures," said Thackeray, "he cut me completely." It may be recollected that Wensleydale was of obscure origin, and was made a "law" lord. An attempt was made to make him a life peer only, but that step raised an outcry on account of the innovation. The matter was bridged over by making him a full peer, and as he had only a daughter it amounted to about the same thing.

I remarked to Mr. Thackeray that he had ventured no criticisms upon our people after his return home, and that I should be glad to know what displeased him most in our ways. He replied promptly: "The abuse heaped by the newspapers on one another, and it wasn't cleverly done, with the exception of a Philadelphia editor, and I told them to keep watch on him." If Mr. Thackeray could come again what would he say? The remarks which were perhaps of the deepest interest related to the style of authors. One sentence can never be forgotten: "If I were to write as I would like I would adopt the style of Fielding and Smollett, but society would not tolerate it." He went on to say that Sir Walter Scott had done much to vitiate public taste by his romantic style.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11.

There have been no buyers in the market today and no transactions have occurred. Absence of foreign and California quotations owing to telegraph interruption had the effect of depressing the market. Nominal quotations $1 35@1 40 per cental.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORT BLAKELY, Jan. 10.—Arrived—Bktn Tam O'Shanter, Seattle.

ASTORIA, Jan. 11.—Nothing moving; raining; wind south, 4:30—Nothing moving; foggy; wind S. W.

San Francisco wires down. No reports received to-day.

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FOR DALLES, UMATILLA, WALLULA AND WALLA WALLA—Daily (except Sunday) at 5 A. M. Passengers leaving on Saturday lay over at Celilo on Sunday.
FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.
For Cathlamet, Bay View, Skamokawa and Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.
For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS.
Steamers leave Portland from the Ainsworth Wharf:
FOR DAYTON—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.
FOR SALEM, ALBANY and Intermediate Points—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6 A. M.
FOR CORVALLIS and Intermediate Points—Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels
Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Ash sts.
GEO. J. AINSWORTH, Sup't.
FRANK T. DODGE, Ass't Supt.
T. F. OAKES, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager.

STR. CITY OF QUINCY,
W. S. BUCHANAN .... Master
Receiving freight and passengers for the White House, Milwaukie, Oswego, Oregon City and Intermediate Landings.
Leaves Oregon City at 6 A. M. Portland 2:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday.
E. S. OAKLEY, Agent,
d21 At Wharf foot of Morrison Street.

The Independent Transportation Co's Steamer A. A. McCully
Until further notice will transport freight to and from points above Corvallis only. For rates apply at the company's office, Pacific dock, foot Salmon street, Portland.
E. J. HATCH, Agent.
Portland, Dec. 7, 1880. d8d

Vancouver Transportation Co.
STEAMERS LURLINE OR VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, leave Portland at 2:30 P. M. and Vancouver 8 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, at Central wharf.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.
For Neah Bay, Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, Fort Wrangle and Sitka.
CARRYING U. S. MAILS.
THE STEAMSHIP
"CALIFORNIA,"
JAS. CARROLL .... Commander
Will leave PORTLAND for the above ports from Flanders Dock on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1880,
At 3 o'clock, A. M.
No freight for Alaska taken after 12 o'clock the day previous to departure.
For freight or Passage apply to
ED. C. HUGHES, Purser.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 2: By virtue of a warrant issued out of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of delinquent taxpayers named in the delinquent tax roll of School District No. 2 for the year of 1880 and if no goods or chattels be found, then upon the real property described in said delinquent tax roll, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged thereon, together with costs and expenses. In pursuance of said warrant I levied on the following described lots in the several additions to the city of Portland, in said district, and the pieces and parcels of land adjacent thereto, as set forth in said tax roll, lying and being in the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Taxpayer	Description of Land	Tax
Audretsch, C. R.	Lot 7 block 242, Couch's ad.	$2 40
Fabie, Arthur	Lots 3 and 5, blk 7 Watson's ad.	2 40
Freeborn, R. D.	Lot 4, block 30 Watson's ad.	3 70
Hamel, M. J.	Lot 1 block 238 Couch addition	4 30
Harlow, John	Personal property	12 40
Jackson, May	Lots 5 and 8, blk 12, Watson's ad.	4 40
Jackson, Thomas, est. of	Lots 1, 2, 4, blk 12, Watson's addition	10 75
Kern, Daniel	Lot 2 block 30, Watson's ad.	3 70
Lafferty, Joseph	Lots 6, 7 block 249 Couch's ad.	5 40
Meyer, A. E.	Frac of Lots 5, 7 block 27, all Lot 1 block 30 Watson's ad.	5 31
Seltner, Ferdinand	Lot 2 block 289, Couch's ad.	4 00
Storan, John	Lots 3, 4 block 284, Couch's ad.	4 60
White, Wm.	Lot 4, block 242, Couch's addition	3 60

Also the following pieces and parcels of land in said School District No. 2:

Taxpayer	Description of Land	Tax
Ankeny, Levi	Sec. 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 19¼ acres	$15 54
Buckley, F. A.	W ½ of Kittredge claim, S 19 T 1 N, R 1 E, 287 acres	6 24
Devane, Pascully	S 25, T 1 N, R 1 W, 65 acres	3 72
Dolly, Wm. E.	W ½ N W ¼ S 21 T 1 N, R 1 E, 17½ acres	4 85
Fechheimer, M. W.	On Neff D C, and ½ S W T 1 N, R 1 E 25 acres	14 42
Gardner, Mary C.	S 28, T 1 N, R 1 E, 60 acres	4 38
Goodnough, Ira	S 19, T 1 N, R 1 E, ½ acres	5 22
Guild, R. C.	Secs 18 and 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 40 acres	4 00
Knott, Levi	Blackistone D C, S 20, T 1 N, R 1 E, 5 acres	7 00
Neff, Marcus and J. Budd	Secs 28, 30, T 1 N, R 1 E 218 acres	12 36
Petty, Mary	S 28, T 1 N, R 1 E, one acre	3 90
Royal, J. H. B.	S 20 T 1 N R 1 E, 22 acres, and S 23, T 1 N R 1 E, 4¼ acres	5 40
Speling, Thos.	Potter D C, S 20 T 1 N R 1 E, 25 acres	4 30
Wills, Geo. F.	E ½ Kittredge claim, S 19, T 1 N R 1 E, 320 acres	10 22
Prindle, W. F.	Und 10 acres of Neff claim S 20 T 1 N, R 1 E, 10 acres	3 40

Now, therefore, by virtue of said warrant, I will on the 17th day of January, 1881, sell at public auction at the Court House door in said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sale to continue from day to day until the above real property is sold, to satisfy said delinquent taxes and accruing costs.

JOS. BUCHTEL,
Sheriff of Multnomah and Tax Collector thereof.
Dated Dec. 15, 1880. dec16d21t

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MAKER OF
RUBBER STAMPS
DIES ETC.
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86 FIRST ST.

J. O'CONNOR,
Dealer in
Groceries & Produce
SHIP STORES,
Garden and Grass Seeds, Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Has reopened at the old stand,
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And will be glad to see all his old customers and the public generally.

AH FOO & CO.,
46 Alder Street, Portland, Or.
CONTRACTORS FOR CHINESE LABOR
Any number of skilled laborers furnished at short notice.
Apply at store or at law office of Sears & Gammans, Dekum's building, First and Washington. n20d2m

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Oregon. In the matter of the estate of T. J. Hickman, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that by an order of said Court there will be a final meeting of the creditors of said estate at the office of H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in the city of Portland, on Friday, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1881, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time I will file my final account and make application for my discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with sections 5093-5 U. S. Revised Statutes.

R. R. HATTON, Assignee.
Portland, January 4, 1881. Jan5d&tlawW

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Oregon—ss. In the matter of Thomas J. Hickman, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Thomas J. Hickman, the above named bankrupt, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and liabilities and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1881, is assigned for the hearing of the same before H. H. Northup, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Portland, in said district, when and where any person may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

R. H. LAMSON,
Clerk of U. S. District Court.
jan5d&tlaw